

42 (1)
BOROUGH OF MARGATE



ANNUAL REPORT

for 1958

ON THE

Health of Margate

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. L. BROCKLEHURST

M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. BRAZIER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

AND THE

Meteorological Report

BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1958.

G.L.BROCKLEHURST, M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

34, GROSVENOR PLACE, MARGATE.

TELEPHONE - THANET 22201 Ex. 44.

BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

MAYOR.

Alderman G. A. Kirby, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - MAY, 1958.

Councillor R. L. A. Freebairn-Smith, M.A.
(Chairman)

Alderman G. A. Kirby, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor C. Bradshaw.

"

" S. G. Court.

"

E. Mayne.

"

W. C. H. Milner.

"

S. Perkins.

"

S. C. W. Roberts

"

C. B. Sargent.

"

Mrs. D. J. Sharkey.

Town Clerk: T. F. Sidnell, LL.B.

Borough Engineer & Surveyor: G. E. Sewell, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.,
A.M.T.P.I.

Borough Treasurer: S. W. Sykes, F.I.M.T.A., F.S.A.A.

Public Analyst: C. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Meteorological Observer: R. B. Douglass.



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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health; Borough Meteorologist;
Principal Medical Officer, Area No.2, Kent County
Council.

George L. Brocklehurst, M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
34, Grosvenor Place, Margate.
Telephone - Thanet 22201 Ex.44.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Edward Brazier, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

W. J. Hawkins, M.A.P.H.I. (Died 18.9.58)
A. M. R. Jones, M.A.P.H.I. (Appt. 1.10.58)

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

A. M. R. Jones, M.A.P.H.I. (Until 30.9.58)
L. Whiteley, M.A.P.H.I. (Appt. 1.5.58)

Chief Clerk.

E. A. Price.

Clerks.

Miss D. M. Smith.
Miss P. Lunn.
Mrs. B. E. Setter.

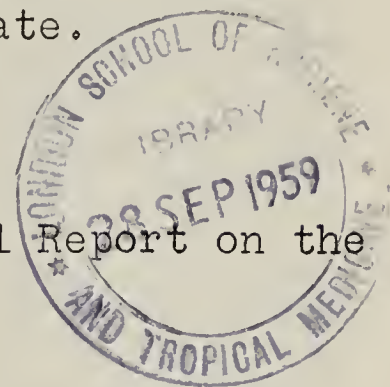
Disinfectors and Rodent Operators.

W. H. Markham.
C. Epps.
A. Hextall.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Margate.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of Margate, for the year 1958.



VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics of the Borough show an increase in the population (as estimated by the Registrar General) of some 190 people. A decrease in the Birth Rate is shown, 16.5 in 1958 as compared with 18.5 in 1957. The total number of births fell from 736 in 1957 to 658 in 1958. The closing of Manston Aerodrome and the consequent departure of many young American families who were living in the area, is mainly responsible for this reduction. The Death Rate increased from 9.5 in 1957 to 12.2 in 1958. This can be accounted for by elderly retired people taking up residence in the town, and the tendency for younger people to leave the area to take up work in industrial areas of the country. There was again a disturbing rise in deaths from Cancer of the Lung. The Infantile Death Rate is the lowest ever recorded with the exception of the year 1941 when the town was partly evacuated. All these deaths occurred before the end of the first week of life. 10.7 of the total live births were illegitimate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was little infectious disease. Only one case of Poliomyelitis was reported compared with 15 in 1957.

HOUSING.

The Council during the year practically completed the five year programme of slum clearance.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES.

The Health Services provided in the town, through the National Health Service Act, are set out in the report in some detail; they are available to all the inhabitants and they are adequate.

Mention should again be made of much good work carried

out in the Borough during the year by members of the staff of the Health Services operated by the County Council, with particular reference to the many and varied duties performed by Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Nurses, Children's Welfare Officers, District Officers, Domestic and Home Helpers, etc., and also the various voluntary organisations in the town such as the Margate Council of Social Service, W.V.S., Margate Ambulance Corps, Old People's Welfare Committee, the British Red Cross Society and many others. These workers do much for the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants of the town and their work is greatly appreciated by the people concerned.

GENERAL.

In making a general survey of the year's work, I would say that the health of the people of the town was satisfactory during the twelve months.

In one of the reports of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health we read - "In this era of social improvement, the early pioneers of the Health Services saw clearly the necessity for community effort in the campaign against distress caused by disease, which for centuries had burdened the lives of men in all societies. It was realised that to protect the individual against infection and from the evils of insanitary and overcrowded houses and factories, a new and wider conception of medicine was necessary, whereby its principles could be applied to measures of control and prevention as well as to the treatment of established disease. Throughout the past century the Public Health Services have steadily progressed from an almost entire pre-occupation with the suppression of nuisances and the establishment of sound sanitation to the larger sphere of the personal health and welfare services."

The work of the Health Department at the present time falls into two main categories - "The Environmental Health Services" and "The Personal Health Services."

Environmental Services:- These services, in addition to housing, include the inspection and remedying of defects in homes, shops, food premises and factories, and in the surrounding environment, which is likely to be a danger and hazard to health; the supervision of food supplies; the mitigation of smoke nuisance and the

control of epidemic disease; the giving of advice and guidance to householders and the owners of business premises. It is now clearly understood that both historically and in practice the public health services rest upon a sound and effective basic foundation of environmental hygiene, and the members of the staffs of the public health departments must always maintain a firm grasp of the environmental needs of the communities with whose welfare they are concerned.

Personal Health Services:- To quote again the Chief Medical Officer, he states - "Despite the improvements in environmental hygiene, the vital statistics at the commencement of the 20th century revealed that they alone were not enough. The era of personal hygiene, with emphasis 'on the person rather than the premises', now saw its beginnings in the growth of maternal and child welfare movement and the establishment of the school health service, the tuberculosis service and the local authority clinics. It should be remembered that each of these developments was the result of disturbed public opinion and the acceptance of the fact that only planned and organized effort could improvements in these fields be attained."

This section now includes the work of the clinics - maternal and child welfare, school, dental, tuberculosis, home nursing, the care of old people, the control of infectious diseases, and the aftercare of the deaf, blind and mentally disturbed.

Preventive medicine is now therefore moving into new fields. The relation between certain diseases and the modern way of life are as yet imperfectly understood; Mental ill health, Arterial disease and Coronary Thrombosis are on the increase. In the light of past experience with other diseases, it seems reasonable that environmental factors play a major part in the development of these incapacitating and often fatal ailments, and environmental factors are preventible. Again cigarette smoking has some connection with Cancer of the Lung, which is increasing disturbingly each year. Therefore the importance of Health Education grows and much of the work of the Public Health Service is devoted to this essential field of social service.

It is through personal contact with the public, which is such an integral part of a public health department, that a true "Public Relations" service has been

built up and is being maintained by the present day public health departments of local government.

I must refer to the death of Mr. W. J. Hawkins who was the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector for 9 years. In spite of failing health he carried on efficiently, until shortly before his death. He was a competent and conscientious Inspector and his loss was keenly felt in the Department.

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation for their support and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to all members of the local Health Department for the loyal and efficient way in which they have carried out their duties; to my colleagues in other Departments; to the Staffs of the Kent County Health Services and the Regional Hospital Board Services covering the Margate Borough; and to the Medical Practitioners practising in the area, for their willing co-operation and assistance at all times in the public health work of our town.

I have the honour to be Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. L. BROCKLEHURST.

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal Medical Officer,
No.2 Area, K.C.C.

June, 1959.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres): 7,895 (including 963 acres foreshore).
 Population: 43,410.
 Rateable Value: £841,864 (1st April, 1958).
 Estimated product of
 a penny rate: £3,250 (1958/59).

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births:	Legitimate	-	Male	311	Female	276	Total	587
	Illegitimate	-	"	34	"	37	"	71

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:

R.G.	15.1	Adjusted Birth Rate	16.5
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Stillbirths:	Legitimate	-	Male	7	Female	2	Total	9
	Illegitimate	-	"	1	"	0	"	1

Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: 14.9

Total Live and Stillbirths: 668

Infant deaths: 9

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births: Total 13.6

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births: Legitimate 15.3

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births: Illegitimate 126.7

Neo Natal

(first four weeks):	Legitimate	-	Male	4	Female	3	Total	7
	Illegitimate	-	"	1	"	1	"	2

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 10.7

Maternal deaths (including abortion): Nil.

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: Nil.

Deaths: Male 333 Female 340 Total 673

Death rate (R.G.) 15.5 per 1,000 (Adjusted death rate 12.2)

Deaths from Poliomyelitis (all ages) Nil.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil.

GENERAL INFORMATION.Area.

Excluding foreshore, 6,932 acres.

The Charter of Incorporation for the Borough of Margate was granted on the 29th July, 1857, since when four Extension Acts and Orders have been passed, viz., 1877, 1894, 1913 and 1935 when the increased areas were respectively:-

	acres
1877	955
1894	1,549
1913	2,463
1935	7,895
(including 963 acres foreshore)	

Population.

According to the Census taken on the 8th April, 1951, the population of the Borough was 42,512, and the Registrar's estimated population mid year 1958 is given as 43,410.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

Margate is situated on the North-East coast of Kent in the Isle of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 miles from Canterbury.

Climate, Soil, Etc.

The climate is bracing and the district is justly recognised as being the healthiest area in England.

The East end of the town is built between two valleys, and Westbrook, Westgate and Birchington are built on the chalk formation, and owing to this and the general undulation of the ground the whole town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage.

The areas known as Westbrook and Palm Bay were developing rapidly before the war. The building of private houses restarted and parts of these areas are now practically fully developed. Some of the residential schools and convalescent homes returned to the town after

the war and a number of new convalescent homes have been established.

The sea front is nine miles in length, of which seven are promenades. There is a large number of excellent hotels and boarding houses in the town.

Birth Rate.

The number of births registered during the year was 668 (353 males and 315 females), and of this total 10 were stillbirths (8 males and 2 females). There were 71 illegitimate births (34 males and 37 females).

The total live birth rate is 15.1 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 16.5 per 1,000) and the rate of illegitimate live births is 1.6 per 1,000 estimated population.

The above figures show a decrease of 80 births for the figures for last year, and a decrease of 8 in the number of illegitimate births.

Death Rate.

The number of deaths registered during the same period was 673 (333 males and 340 females). These figures are reached after deducting deaths of persons normally resident outside the town and adding the deaths of persons normally resident in the town who died outside the district.

The total death rate is 15.5 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 12.2 per 1,000).

The principal causes of death were:

Malignant Disease	..	..	..	116
Heart Disease	..	..	..	268
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	8
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	..			86
Pneumonia	..	..	..	30
Violence	..	..	..	24

Of the total number of 673 deaths 430 were of persons over the age of 70 years.

Comparative Figures.

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>MARGATE</u>
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	16.4	16.5
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	21.6	14.9
Death Rate	11.7	12.2

For the whole of England and Wales the births registered exceeded the deaths by 211,531 and the estimated total population for the year was 45,244,000, an increase of 201,000 over the estimate for 1957.

Malignant Disease.

This, as usual, is one of the principal causes of death.

26 males and 1 female died from Cancer of the Lung or Bronchus, an increase of 9 on last year's figures.

The rising death rate from Lung Cancer is a thing which cannot be ignored, but cigarette smoking is such an integral part of the social behaviour of so many people, that advice by means of health propaganda tends to be ignored. Many more children and young adults smoke a considerable number of cigarettes daily than did their parents when they were young. If this state of affairs continues it seems that cases of Lung Cancer will continue to rise year by year.

Infantile Mortality.

Of the number of infants who died under the age of one year 5 were males and 4 were females. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 13.6 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate for the year for England and Wales was 22.5 per 1,000 live births.

The causes of death were:-

Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Broncho Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syringomyelocoele	..	..	..	..	..	1

The low figures for Infant Mortality are remarkable in that all deaths occurred before the second week. The causes of death were due to those conditions associated with the defective development of the baby "in utero" and with the process of birth. Deaths due to the infections in infancy which used to account for the high death rates during the first half of the century seem to have been overcome.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1900	20.4	13.8	169
1910	15.9	11.1	93
1920	24.5	12.7	68
1925	15.7	10.8	40
1935	11.3	10.9	52
1936	11.8	12.2	56
1937	10.9	12.7	52
1938	11.8	11.1	24
1939	11.3	11.6	25
✕ 1940	12.3	17.1	41
✕ 1941	13.9	16.7	11
✕ 1942	14.7	18.9	34
✕ 1943	15.0	20.1	50
1944	18.5	18.7	43
1945	18.1	16.0	39
1946	20.2	13.0	42
1947	19.5	14.0	30
1948	13.4	11.5	38
1949	14.5	13.3	29
1950	13.5	14.0	31
1951	12.2	15.9	28
1952	13.3	13.2	29
1953	16.4	12.1	28
1954	16.2	13.4	31
1955	14.9	8.9	21
1956	16.8	10.0	34
1957	18.5	9.5	24
1958	16.5	12.2	14

✕ During these years the population was very greatly reduced and the decrease was chiefly amongst young people. Statistical figures, therefore, cannot be compared with normal years.

Deaths of "Residents" in Margate whether occurring in
or beyond the District during 1958.

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	26	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	11
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	36	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
16. Diabetes	2	5
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	33	53
18. Coronary disease, angina	74	55
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	15
20. Other heart disease	35	86
21. Other circulatory disease	19	12
22. Influenza	2	2
23. Pneumonia	19	11
24. Bronchitis	25	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	6	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-
34. All other accidents	3	8
35. Suicide	4	7
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All Causes	333	340

		Males	Females
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	(Total	5	4
	(Legitimate	4	3
	(Illegitimate	1	1
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	(Total	5	4
	(Legitimate	4	3
	(Illegitimate	1	1

		Males	Females
Live Births	(Total	311	276
	(Legitimate	277	239
	(Illegitimate	34	37
Still Births	(Total	8	2
	(Legitimate	7	2
	(Illegitimate	1	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.(1) Staff of the Health Department.

The Staff of the Public Health Department are all whole-time officials, and consists of the following:-

Medical Officer of Health,	:	George L. Brocklehurst,
Borough Meteorologist and	:	M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
Principal Medical Officer,	:	L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Area No.2, Kent County Council.	:	

Chief Public Health Inspector,	:	✕ E. Brazier, M.R.S.H.,
Sampling Officer under the	:	M.A.P.H.I.
Food and Drugs Act.	:	

Deputy Chief Public Health	:	✕ W. J. Hawkins, M.A.P.H.I.
Inspector, Sampling Officer	:	(Died 18.9.58)
under the Food and Drugs Act.	:	✕ A. M. R. Jones, M.A.P.H.I.
	:	(Appt. 1.10.58)

Additional Public Health	:	✕ A. M. R. Jones, M.A.P.H.I.
Inspectors, Sampling Officers	:	(Until 30.9.58)
under the Food and Drugs Act.	:	✕ L. Whiteley, M.A.P.H.I.
	:	(Appt. 1.5.58)

Chief Clerk	:	E. A. Price.
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Clerks	:	Miss D. M. Smith.
	:	Miss P. Lunn.
	:	Mrs. B. E. Setter.

Disinfectors and Rodent	:	W. H. Markham.
Operators	:	C. Epps.
	:	A. Hextall.

✕ Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

(2) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, provides for the registration of nursing homes and maternity homes. Exemptions may, however, be granted to homes and institutions not carried on for profit. Certain other premises, as mentioned below, are also exempt from the Act.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body or persons constituted by Special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter.

At the end of 1958 there were eleven nursing homes on the register consisting of one for maternity nursing, seven for general nursing and three for both general and maternity nursing.

No orders were made during the year refusing registration.

(3) Local Health Services for the Area provided by the Kent County Council.(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The County Laboratory at Maidstone has been taken over by the Public Health Laboratory Service and continues to carry out pathological and bacteriological work for the Corporation and Medical Practitioners in the town.

The examinations undertaken include throat swabs, blood, sputum, material in cases of food poisoning, etc.

In addition to the above there is now a laboratory at the Margate General Hospital in charge of H. Sterndale, Esq., M.D.(Lond.), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The Kent County Council is the responsible Authority for the provision of an Ambulance Service throughout the County, and the services provide for the carrying of both walking and sitting cases and patients can be moved to any part of the British Isles.

The Kent County Council took over the sole responsibility for the ambulance services in Thanet on the 30th September, 1951. The service now operates from the main

Ambulance Depot at St. Peter's and covers the whole of the Thanet area; the nearest neighbouring stations (according to location or requirements) are Whitstable, Canterbury and Deal.

No difficulties have been found in attending emergency calls under this new arrangement.

It is of interest to note that in February 1953 radio telephone equipment was installed at the St. Peter's Station, thus enabling radio communication to be made to most of the vehicles in the area.

The following statistics supplied by the County Medical Officer give particulars of the patients carried, lengths of journeys, etc., from the St. Peter's Station. These figures include Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

Number of patients carried	37,184
Number of journeys	6,879
Number of emergency cases	1,617
Mileage	152,728

(c) Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service is administered by the Kent County Council. It assists an average of 180 sick and aged persons each week in Margate Borough, and there are at present 48 domestic helpers engaged on this work.

In addition, the Kent County Council now administers the following services which are run in conjunction with the Domestic Help Service:-

(i) Family Help Service:

During the year 17 families have been provided with this service. Help is given when the mother has been admitted to a hospital, or when she has been deserted by her husband.

(ii) Child Care Service:

This is entirely a free service, provided for specified 'problem families'. In cases where help is considered to be needed a helper is allocated to the home to train the mother in the care of her children, budgeting, cooking and general household duties. During the year two 'problem families' have been assisted.

(iii) Evening Service:
Fourteen elderly persons have been provided with evening service to fill hot water bottles, etc., and help them safely to bed.

(iv) Night Service:
Six aged, acute sick persons have been provided with all night help.

(d) Health Visiting and School Health Service:

These have been maintained as before and the total number of Health Visiting Staff is five.

(e) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following tables give particulars of the various treatment centres and clinics operated by the Kent County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
Maternity Clinics:-		
Ante-Natal:-		
King Ethelbert Clinic	Tuesday	2.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centres:-		
College Road Clinic	Tuesday & Thursday	2.0 p.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	Wednesday	2.0 p.m.
Birchington	Monday	2.0 p.m.
Garlinge	Friday	2.0 p.m.
Relaxation Classes and Mothercraft:-		
College Road Clinic	Wednesday	2.0 p.m.
Dental (Mothers & Children):-		
College Road Clinic	By appt.	
School Health Service:-		
Minor Ailment Clinic:-		
College Road Clinic	Monday, Wed- nesday and Friday	9.0 a.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	do.	9.0 a.m.

(f) Specialist School Clinics.

Attendance at these County Council Clinics is by appointment only, application for treatment being made to the County Medical Officer.

Clinics	Address of Centres
Child Guidance	The Towers, Canterbury.
Ophthalmic	College Rd. Clinic, Margate.
Orthopaedic	do.
Speech Defects	41, St. Peter's Rd. Margate.
Lip Reading for the Deaf	College Rd. Clinic, Margate.

(g) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

A comprehensive domiciliary midwifery service is available and the number of midwives in the Borough employed by the Kent County Council is 3.

(h) District Office.

The County Council have established a District Office at Eton House, 41, St. Peter's Road, Margate, where enquiries in the first place can be made with regard to any of the County Council Health Services.

(4) Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

The following Clinics are administered by the Hospital Management Committee of the Regional Hospital Board:

Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
Chest Clinic:-		
Margate General Hospital	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Wednesday	2.30 p.m.
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (Refills)	Thursday	9.30 a.m.

Clinic	Sessions	
	Days	Times
Special Clinic for Treatment of Venereal Diseases:- Margate General Hospital	(Women) Tuesday and Friday (Men) Tuesday and Friday	10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. 11.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

In addition to the above, clinics are operated at the Margate and Ramsgate General Hospitals for all types of illness.

Infectious Disease.

The Infectious Disease Hospital at Haine has ample ward and cubicle accommodation for all types of serious infectious disease. It has also been found possible to admit cases of minor infectious disease when various circumstances have rendered it necessary for the patients to be removed to hospital.

Smallpox.

Arrangements have been made by the Regional Hospital Board for smallpox patients to be admitted to The River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

(5) Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The prevalence of infectious disease is uniformly distributed throughout the wards of the town. This is due to the fact that there is no large industrial area or congested residential area confined to any one ward.

Smallpox

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever

There were 17 cases of scarlet fever, 14 of which occurred amongst school children. At no time was there an epidemic in any school or district of the town. The disease was of a mild type generally. There were no "return cases" during the year.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Group.

No cases were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection.

No cases were notified during the year.

Encephalitis.

No cases of post infectious encephalitis were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

One paralytic case occurred during the year. The infection was mild in character.

Dysentery.

Six cases of dysentery were notified during the year.

Pneumonia.

During the year no cases of pneumonia were notified.

Food Poisoning.

Of the 65 cases of food poisoning notified during the year 58 occurred in one outbreak. The remaining cases were individual members of different families. In spite of careful enquiry and bacteriological investigation the exact cause of the large outbreak was not discovered. Appropriate action however prevented the spread of this outbreak.

Measles.

266 cases of measles were notified during the year, 5 of which were admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough.

This continues to be a troublesome and sometimes serious infectious disease, which affects chiefly very young children. After prolonged trials it has been found that immunity to the disease can be assured in a high proportion of cases by inoculation and this is now offered to all babies through the local health service. 12 cases were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

There were 20 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year and there were 8 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and no action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Scabies.

Facilities are provided for the treatment of cases of scabies at the Disinfecting Station. Treatment can be carried out by the Health Visitors and the patients' clothing and bedding can also be disinfected.

Miscellaneous.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as chicken-pox, mumps, etc., are notified by the parents and school teachers. These cases are visited as far as time will permit by the school nurses, and if a doctor is not in attendance, advice is given as to the care of the patient, isolation, etc. Contacts are excluded from school according to regulation.

Immunisation.Diphtheria.

378 children were given a primary course of injections during the year, and 132 children received a reinforcing injection.

Whooping Cough.

512 children were given a primary course of injections during the year.

Vaccination.Smallpox.

291 primary vaccinations were carried out and 38 revaccinations.

Poliomyelitis.

4,524 persons completed a course of vaccination against poliomyelitis during the year; 181 reinforcing injections were given. Children up to the age of 14 years were eligible for vaccination.

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1958.

Disease	Total cases notified *	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths *
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	17	12	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	30
Dysentery	6	4	-
Food Poisoning	65	1	-
Erysipelas	2	2	-
Poliomyelitis:-			
Paralytic	1	1	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-
Encephalitis:-			
Infective	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Measles	266	5	-
Whooping Cough	12	-	-
Tuberculosis:-			
Pulmonary	20	-	7
Non-Pulmonary	3	-	1

* For analysis under age groups see
separate tables.

Tuberculosis.

Age Period	New Cases notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 34	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
35 to 44	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 to 54	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
55 to 64	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	13	7	2	1	4	3	-	1

Of the total 8 deaths from Tuberculosis 6 were notified cases.

In addition to the above new cases notified 21 cases were brought to notice other than by Form "A" notifications.

	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Transferred into Area	19	2
Restored to Register	0	0

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.
Part 1 of the 1937 Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
 (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	77	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	189	20	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	12	12	2	-
TOTAL	278	33	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Ins- pector	By H.M. Ins- pector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	7	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act.Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c).
Wearing Apparel:- Making, etc.	25 (Satisfactory)
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	5 (Satisfactory)
Onion Peelers	42 (Satisfactory)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.Water Supply.

The whole of the Borough of Margate is within the statutory water supply area of the Thanet Water Board set up by the provisions of the Kent Water Act, 1955, and upon which Board Margate Borough Council has seven representatives.

Generally speaking, water for the Borough is supplied from the Board's Pumping Station at Wingham, fifteen miles south-west from Margate, and Sparrow Castle Pumping Station near Acol in Thanet. Both sources consist of wells and adits abstracting water from the underground chalk, the only treatment being sterilisation by means of chlorine. Occasionally, water may be transferred from the Board's other sources in its area but they all draw water from the same geological formation.

The sanitary conditions in the gathering grounds are under constant review as is the quality of the water which is subject to frequent bacteriological and chemical examination. The following are typical analyses of the water and all samples delivered into supply submitted were reported by the laboratories as of high organic purity and considered wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from No. 3 Well, Wingham Pumping Station on the 2nd June, 1958.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Bright with a few particles.
Turbidity	Less than 3
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	24
Electric Conductivity	610
Total Solids	425
Chlorine present as Chloride	62
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	225
Hardness: Total	270
Carbonate	225
Non-carbonate	45
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.1
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000
Residual Chlorine	...
Metal	Absent

Bacteriological Results.

	1 day at 37°C	2 days at 37°C	3 days at 20°C
Number of Colonies developing on Agar per ml.	0	0	0
Presumptive Coli-aero- genes Reaction	Absent from 100 ml.		
Bact. coli (Type 1)	Absent from 100 ml.		
Cl. welchii Reaction	Absent from 100 ml.		

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, it contains no excess of mineral

constituents in solution and it is of the highest standard of organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 9th June, 1958.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from Sparrow Castle Pumping Station, Birchington, on the 3rd March, 1958.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Bright with very few particles.
Turbidity	Less than 3
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide	30
Electric Conductivity	590
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C	410
Chlorine present as Chloride	45
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	250
Hardness: Total	285
Carbonate	250
Non-carbonate	35
Nitrate Nitrogen	11
Nitrite Nitrogen	Less than 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.30
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000
Residual Chlorine	...
Metals	Absent

Bacteriological Results.

	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20°C.
Number of Colonies developing on Agar per ml.	0	0	0
Presumptive Coli-aero- genes Reaction	Absent from 100 ml.		
Bact. coli (Type 1)	Absent from 100 ml.		
Cl. welchii Reaction	Absent from 100 ml.		

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution, and it is of the highest standard of organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 10th March, 1958.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Borough is drained as far as Margate is concerned on the combined system, with a sea outfall at Foreness Point. Westgate is drained on a separate system, the sewage being pumped into the Margate system, and Birchington is also drained on a separate system, the effluent being treated at the disposal works on the marshes beyond Minnis Bay and discharged into the sea. In both outfalls the discharge takes place on the ebb-tide, and the effluent is carried clear away from the foreshore.

A new outfall 42" in diameter, 600 yards long, has been constructed at Foreness Point. This discharges into deep water and a strong north-easterly current at the edge of Longnose Spit. A new storage culvert has been constructed which provides approximately four times the present capacity, and improved screening and pump plant is now installed in an extension of the existing Pumping Station.

From Foreness Point to Newgate Gap a large new culvert has been constructed and further instalments of the scheme will be carried out as required.

Consideration is now being given to the construction of a new Pumping Station at King Street, the present plant and buildings being about at the limit of their useful life.

At Westgate, the Pumping Station has been entirely remodelled by the installation of new electrically driven vertical spindle pumps with diesel engine standby and the old gas engine pumps have been removed.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This branch of public service is one which requires careful handling, owing to varying quantities produced through seasonal fluctuation.

A general weekly collection is made, but large establishments, such as the principal hotels, are cleared during the season more frequently.

Fish offal is collected upon request of the tradesman, at a charge based upon actual cost of collection, but no charge is made for its disposal.

In 1939 the Refuse Destructor was modernised by the installation of mechanical handling and separating machinery, and all refuse is now dealt with by incineration. Further alterations at the Destructor for the improvement of working conditions for the men and better disposal of the refuse were completed in 1948, the machinery being converted to electric drive instead of steam and trough grates with mechanical clearance of clinker instead of hand raking are now in operation. A dust extraction plant has now been installed.

Waste paper, bones, tins and other metals are separated out from the refuse and sold as salvage. The salvage equipment includes a magnetic device for metals and tins separation. The tins and paper are baled mechanically, other salvageable items are removed manually from a conveyor picking belt. The appreciable income thus derived helps to keep down the cost of refuse disposal.

Heavy metal articles are received at the Destructor where a charge of 1s. 6d. per load is made to cover the cost of cutting up and disposal.

In order to ascertain the exact cost of collection and disposal per ton, and to keep strict records of the actual quantities dealt with a weighbridge is provided at the Refuse Destructor, with a capacity of 20 tons, and the resulting costs, bearing in mind the length of haul from point of collection to the Destructor, indicate that the work is effected economically.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

During the off season detailed reports were made on some 50 properties and 17 were represented to the Housing Committee as unfit. At the end of the year only 14 houses remained from the original number submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Some other sub-standard houses not included in the above list were found to have deteriorated badly during the past five years and were noted for action at a later date.

During April to July priority was given to the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations and nearly all bona fide boarding houses had been visited at least once by the beginning of August. Where deficiencies or defects were found during the previous year revisits were made and the results were, on the whole, satisfactory.

The number of complaints with regard to food was higher than usual; quite a number of these referred to extraneous matters in foods of all descriptions.

A comparatively new type of complaint referring to alleged unsatisfactory flatlets and chalets took up much time during the holiday season. Unfortunately, this type of complaint cannot be adequately dealt with by this Department or, for that matter, by the Local Authority. The complainants were not usually available at the flatlets or chalets during office hours, in fact, the complaints were often received about the time of the departure of these visitors from the town.

The number of complaints received by the Department during the year was 782.

Visits made under:-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
<u>Public Health Acts</u>		
Nuisances and General	694	853
Dustbins	13	9
Drain Inspections	84	103
Smoke Tests	21	7
Water Tests	3	4
Camps and Camping	17	21
Licensed Premises	6	2

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
<u>Public Health Acts, cont.</u>		
Entertainment Premises	3	-
Dangerous Structures	12	16
Water Sampling	30	-
Smoke Observations	44	84
Notifiable Diseases	100	61
Offensive Trades	1	2
Sea Water Sampling	33	-
Sewers	156	-
<u>Housing Acts</u>		
Re-housing	247	77
Overcrowding	6	-
Section 9	71	152
Section 16	44	100
Section 42	17	39
Section 81	2	-
Loans & Improvement Loans	66	53
Improvement Grants	113	190
Certificates of Disrepair	21	21
Section 36	16	17
Local Land Charges	8	-
<u>Food and Drugs Act, etc.</u>		
Unsound Food	243	21
Sampling	110	4
Shops (general inspections)	150	190
Snack Bars	38	26
Restaurants	100	84
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses	282	60
Ice Cream Regulations	81	8
Ice Cream Sampling (Bacteriological)	70	1
Canteens	6	4
Stalls	1	-
Food Factories	16	13
<u>Factories Act</u>		
Bakehouses (W.P.)	12	5
Factories (W.P.)	16	7
Outworkers	52	-
Building Sites	2	5

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
<u>Meat Regulations</u>		
Slaughterhouse	102	15
Butchers' Shops	52	14
<u>Milk and Dairies Regulations</u>		
Dairies and Distributors' Premises	116	50
Sampling (including washed bottles)	150	6
<u>Pests Act</u>	94	14
<u>Shops Act</u>	7	1
<u>National Assistance Act</u>	34	31
<u>Pets Act</u>	9	1
<u>Merchandise Marks Act</u>	14	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u> (unclassified)	473	76

Total Inspections 4,058
Total Re-inspections 2,447

NOTICES SERVED

No. of Notices and Letters sent with respect of Public Health matters	785
Action under Statutory Powers - Section 16, Housing Act 1957; Sections 93, 92 (b), 84, 83, Public Health Act 1936; Section 4, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949; and Section 62, Margate Corporation Act 1926.	
Certificates of Disrepair Granted	18
Certificates of Disrepair Cancelled	7
	7

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT, 1958.HOUSES

Cleansed and redecorated	10
Yards paved	19
Vermin, including cockroaches, eradicated	34
Floors renewed or repaired	55
Walls and/or ceilings repaired	88
Window frames and/or sashes repaired or renewed	37
Window sills renewed	2
Windows reglazed	9
Houses where sashcords renewed	17
Doors, stairs, etc., repaired or renewed	23
Kitchen walls rendered or plastered for the first time	1
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	24
Roofs repaired or renewed	87
Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	41
Dangerous walls and chimney stacks, etc., rebuilt	5
Other dangerous structures	5
Chimney stacks, etc., repaired	21
Woodworm treated	4
New sinks or lavatory basins provided	14
New draining boards provided	1
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	5
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	14
Damp proof courses or walls treated to prevent dampness	18
Bathroom provided	2
Brickwork wholly or partly repointed	24
Houses painted externally	24
Dustbins supplied	16
Ventilated larders provided	4

DRAINAGE, Etc.

No. of premises where drainage was partly reconstructed or repaired	15
No. of premises where drainage was entirely constructed or reconstructed	3
New inspection chambers provided	4
New inspection covers and frames provided	2
New gullies fixed	8
Defective soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	12

DRAINAGE, Cont.

Drains or sewers unstopped and cleansed	51
Cesspools - nuisances abated	2
Cesspools abolished (new road)	8
New water closets constructed	12
W.C. pans provided and fixed	12
New cisterns fixed	8
Cisterns repaired	4
Flush pipes fixed or repaired	1
Water supply to houses provided	4
Houses connected to sewer	4

BAKEHOUSES

Cleansed	1
Repaired	1

FACTORIES, INCLUDING BUILDING SITES

Cleansed	2
Sanitary accommodation provided	5
Sanitary accommodation made suitable	5
Artificial lighting provided to conveniences	2

RESTAURANTS, Etc.

Kitchens, food stores and/or plant cleansed	2
Kitchens tiled	1
Water heating apparatus provided	4
New sinks provided	1
Hand washing facilities provided	6
Bins provided	10
Extra W.C.'s provided	2

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, CLUBS, Etc.

Kitchens cleansed	3
Food rooms disconnected from water closets	4
Sleeping in or in adjoining food rooms discontinued	5
Wash basin and hot water supplied	25
Sinks provided	2
Refrigerators or larders provided	3
Bins provided	4

FOOD STORES AND SHOPS

Cleansed and redecorated	4
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FOOD STORES AND SHOPS, Cont.

Miscellaneous work carried out to comply with Food Regulations	4
Bins provided	2
Sanitary accommodation made to comply with Food and Drugs Act	4
New sinks provided	1
Lavatory basins with hot and cold water provided	9
Extensive work carried out to abate dampness and rot in large Milk Store	1

CARAVANS, TENTS, Etc.

Caravans or tents, etc., removed	3
Conveniences cleansed	1

RODENT CONTROL

Premises and lands treated for mice	149
Premises and lands treated for rats	168
Premises rat-proofed	1

SMOKE NUISANCE

Abated (chimneys raised)	3
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GENERAL

Overcrowding abated	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	32
Nuisances abated from keeping animals	4
Wasps nests destroyed	50
Beetle and/or ant infestations dealt with	9
Piggeries made to comply with byelaws	1

WORK CARRIED OUT WITH ASSISTANCE OF IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(Repairs and incidental work not recorded in above tables)

Bathrooms provided	34
Water heating systems installed	33
Ventilated larders provided	30
Internal water closets provided	29
Wash hand basins provided	33

The above includes work done to one flat of a house converted into two self-contained flats and works of improvement, etc., to nineteen Almshouses.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT OWNER'S ENTIRE COST BUT STARTED
AFTER ENQUIRY AND SURVEY FOR IMPROVEMENT GRANT

Bathrooms provided	19
Water heating systems installed	23
Ventilated larders provided	6
Internal or additional W.C.'s	10

DISINFECTION

No. of rooms disinfected	83
No. of articles treated	475

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS 1958.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
<u>MEAT</u>					
<u>Pigs</u>					
1 Carcase	Emaciation	58			
1 "	Multiple Abscesses	182			
4 Legs (parts)	Abscesses	5			
16 prs. Lungs	Pneumonia/Pluerisy	41			
38 Livers	Cirrhosis	156			
3 Fleads	Adhesions/Abscesses	8			
2 Intestines	Inflammation	20			
5 Plucks	Cirrhosis/Pluerisy	38			
1 Hindquarter and Loin	Internal Bruising	72			
2 Hindquarters	Tuberculosis	44			
128 Heads	Tuberculosis	<u>1286</u>			
			17	0	6
<u>Home Killed</u>					
Pork	Putrefaction	62			
Beef	"	12			
Lamb	"	24			
Ox Tails	Decomposing	66			
Ox Kidney	Unsound	14			
Ox Liver)	Damaged by fire	8			
Fillet Steak)	and water	<u>2</u>			
			1	2	20
<u>Imported</u>					
Beef	Bone Taint	313			
Ox Liver	Unsound	8			
Pigs' Liver	"	<u>8</u>			
			2	3	21
<u>FISH</u>					
Cod	Putrefaction	101			
Haddock	"	182			
Kippers	"	42			
Dover Sole	"	3			
Plaice	"	44			
Skate	"	49			
Whiting	"	14			
Dog Fish	"	21			
Snaithe	"	1			
Crabs	"	<u>7</u>	4	0	16

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
<u>MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS</u>					
Bacon	Decomposed	274			
Sausages	"	41			
Silverside of Beef	Damaged by fire and water	8			
Ham (cooked)	"	<u>8</u>			
			2	3	23
<u>POULTRY</u>					
Chickens	Decomposed	<u>24</u>			
			-	-	24
<u>FATS</u>					
Cheese	Decayed	126			
Margarine	Contaminated	12			
Butter	Rancid	<u>3</u>			
			1	1	1
<u>TINNED FOODS</u>					
Ham	Tins blown or punctured	844			
Corned Beef	"	261			
Luncheon Meat	"	187			
Other Meats	"	98			
Poultry	"	13			
Fish	"	90			
Milk	"	101			
Cream	"	2			
Fruit	"	1646			
Fruit Pulp	"	297			
Vegetables	"	383			
Preserves	"	37			
Soups	"	39			
Creamed Rice	"	40			
Guavas	"	2			
Sweet Corn	"	1			
Frankfurters	"	1			
Spaghetti	"	7			
Lemon Pie Filling	"	<u>9</u>			
			36	0	26

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>					
Chicklettes	Contaminated	7			
Fish Cakes	"	4			
Eggs	Bad	9			
Cakes	Mouldy	55			
Paste	"	1			
Pork Pies	"	1			
Chocolate	Contaminated	1			
Jam	Mouldy	11			
Ice Cream	Damaged by	30			
Jelly	fire and water	4			
Dripping	"	56			
Currants	Fermented	11			
Potatoes	Contaminated with oil	120	4		
Tomato Ketchup	Fermented	2			
Quaker Oats	Mites	2			
Semolina	Contaminated	1			
Coconut	Damp	3			
Nescafe	"	1			
			11	6	3

Total weight of food inspected and found unsound

3 ton 19 cwt. 0 qr. 0 lb.

1958CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	-	-	-	-	2451
Number Inspected	-	-	-	-	2451
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	73
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	3.06
Tuberculosis Only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	126
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	5.14

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 109 samples of various foods were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst, C. Harcourt Wordsworth, Esq., at Canterbury.

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>In-</u> <u>formal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Almond Paste	-	1	-	1	1
Angelica	-	1	1	-	1
Apricot Jam	-	1	-	1	1
Batter Flour Mixture	-	1	-	1	1
Beef Sausages	1	1	-	2	2
Beef Sausage Meat	-	3	-	3	3
Beef Suet	-	1	1	-	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	1	-	1	1
Blackcurrant Vit.C Drink	-	1	-	1	1
Buttered Brazils	-	1	-	1	1
Buttered Cheese Spread	-	1	-	1	1
Butter Creams	-	1	-	1	1
Cheese Spread	-	1	1	-	1
Chicken Cutlet	-	1	1	-	1
Coffee	-	1	-	1	1
Dates	-	1	1	-	1
Desiccated Coconut	-	1	1	-	1
Gelatine	-	1	-	1	1
Ground Cinnamon	-	1	1	-	1
Ground Ginger	-	1	1	-	1
Horseradish Sauce	-	1	1	-	1
Ice Cream	-	9	9	-	9
Jam	-	1	1	-	1
Lemonade Powder	-	1	1	-	1
Lemon Barley	-	1	-	1	1
Lemon Curd	-	1	-	1	1
Margarine	-	1	-	1	1
Milk	-	46	5	41	46
Minced Beef	-	1	-	1	1
Minced Steak	-	1	-	1	1
Mincemeat	-	1	-	1	1
Mint Rock	-	1	-	1	1
Mixed Fruit	-	1	-	1	1
Mustard	-	1	1	-	1
Orange Squash	-	1	-	1	1
Pork Sausages	-	1	-	1	1
Pork Sausage Meat	1	2	-	3	3
Port Flavoured Beverage	-	1	-	1	1
Processed Peas	-	1	1	-	1
Sage & Onion Stuffing	-	1	-	1	1
Sunny Spread	-	1	1	-	1
Synthetic Cream Powder	1	-	1	-	1
Turkey Cutlet	-	1	-	1	1
Rum	-	2	-	2	2
Vinegar	-	3	2	1	3
Whisky	-	3	-	3	3
Total	3	106	31	78	109

The samples of Beef Sausages and Pork Sausage Meat were classed as unsatisfactory because they contained preservative. Notices to this effect were displayed in the shops concerned.

With regard to the sample of Synthetic Cream Powder, the manufacturer was written to and replied that some time ago they had been requested to cease using the word 'Artificial' and to use 'Synthetic' instead. They said that they were now about to change all their labels to 'Imitation'.

FOOD SUPERVISION

Summaries of the Food Hygiene Regulations were distributed to food trade operators, including boarding house keepers, in 1957, and visits to the latter commenced in that year were virtually completed in 1958. Numerous revisits were made to follow up deficiencies, etc., found in 1957. Co-operation by the proprietors was quite good.

All restaurants and snack bars were, as usual, visited at least once, the poorer ones six or seven times. Many are seasonal and can only be visited between Whitsun and the first week in September. A large percentage of these were under "new management" and the occupiers sometimes expressed surprise when they found there were outstanding "notices" against the condition of the premises.

All well established grocers and butchers shops had been well covered during previous years and except for a few were visited twice only during the year.

Small general shops were given particular attention and, except for one or two which may cease to exist in the near future, pressure was brought to bear to bring them up to a reasonable standard, usually by cleansing, redecorating, and the fitting of a hot water system.

Milk.

Except during the summer season most of the milk sold is from local producers. There are three H.T.S.T. plants in operation. The plants were satisfactory and efficiently operated. All the milk produced in the Borough is Tuberculin Tested.

Sixty samples of washed bottles were taken during the year; all were quite satisfactory.

Eighty-three samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination; they were satisfactory except for two samples which failed the Methylene Blue test. Several of the samples were 'School Milks'.

Forty-six samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis; all were satisfactory.

Milk Licences.

The following annual licences were granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Tuberculin Tested (Dealer)	26
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary)	2
Pasteurised (Pasteuriser)	3
Pasteurised (Dealer)	79
Pasteurised (Supplementary)	2
Sterilised (Supplementary)	1
Sterilised (Dealer)	53

Ice Cream.

Twelve different Ice Creams were on sale in the Borough, five of them being made locally.

BACTERIOLOGICAL GRADING

Only Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory

	No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	% Satis- factory
Local Factories (5)	45	31	9	3	1	89
National Makes (7)	34	16	7	1	-	99
TOTAL	79	57	16	4	1	91

No pathogenic organisms were cultivated. Five of the 79 samples taken were graded as unsatisfactory; these were from bulk ice creams which, when re-sampled, gave satisfactory results.

Of the 26 pre-packed and the 22 soft ice cream samples only one was unsatisfactory.

Three of the five local manufacturers had pasteurising plants and two used cold mix powder. Two of these manufacturers were wholesalers, three sold from their own cafes, one from a stall.

There were 14 retailers of soft ice cream, 11 selling nationally advertised makes.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.

Nine samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and all passed as genuine. The average percentage of fat was 8.0, the minimum standard under the Order being 5 per cent.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Some 14 shops were specially visited for infringements of the Order. No wilful misrepresentations were discovered.

Other Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

These, until this year, were sausage manufacturing premises and premises used for boiling of hams, etc. These as usual were visited as a routine and were found satisfactory. All premises registered for the peeling of onions were visited after submission of lists prepared by the employer.

No. of registrations:-

Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	38
Boiling of Hams, etc.	20
Peeling of Onions.	42

Meat.

The one slaughterhouse now in use is a modern well-equipped building containing much labour saving machinery. Only pigs are killed here and most of them pass to a local bacon factory. Two thousand, four hundred and fifty-one pigs were killed during the year and every one of them inspected; 102 attendances being made for this purpose.

Details of meat unfit for human consumption will be found on a previous page.

Licensed Premises (Public Houses).

Lack of staff again prevented these being all visited during the year.

Disposal of Condemned Food.

All unsound food was burnt in the refuse destructor.

Fish Friers.

The premises of all Fish Friers operating within the district have been kept in a generally satisfactory manner.

Offensive Trades.

There are two licensed dealers in rags, bones, etc., within the district and both were kept in a satisfactory manner.

The Clean Air Act, 1956.

A new chimney from a newly erected boiler was the cause of several complaints, but lengthening the chimney and using less forced draught overcame the alleged nuisance.

Two other complaints of smoke from commercial premises were dealt with by the owners

- (i) ceasing to burn oily waste,
- (ii) ceasing to burn old sleepers and other scrap timber.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 - Sec. 3, para. 1.

Of the ten farms of any size in the Borough few employ permanent labour not living quite close to the farms where adequate facilities are available. Only on a few occasions during the year is the labour force gathered at a site some distance from the farm buildings. At this time the normal employees are supplemented by additional casual labour taken on for particular work. The supplementary labour force consists of both males and females, including very young children.

It has been found that the common practice is for the farmer, irrespective of whether he is the owner or occupier, to provide a screened bucket latrine, one for each sex when required. Usually this planting or harvesting period does not exceed a month, and never more than a week on any one site. In no instance has it been necessary to request the provision of extra sanitary accommodation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Infestations	Local Authority Property other than Dwelling Houses	Dwelling Houses	Agricul- tural Property	Business Premises	Total
Notified by occupier	11	189	7	65	272
Discovered by rodent operator	8	57	-	2	67
None found	-	15	-	-	15
Rats	15	123	7	23	168
Mice	4	102	-	43	149
No.of inspec- tions by rodent operators	213	1544	57	451	2265

The three Health Department workmen were employed as part-time rodent operatives.

Margate has no serious rat problem; except for 5 cases outside the built-up area 319 infestations were all minor ones.

Fifteen complaints were completely unfounded.

Two or more adjoining properties were treated as one unit, and 69 properties in 27 blocks were so treated.

Seven large areas of land and buildings were surveyed.

£73 was recovered from occupiers of business premises. No charge was made for work on private dwelling houses, the cost of which is shared equally by the Council and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Destruction of Rats in Sewers.

In March and April 201 of the manholes of a non-infested area were test baited; 18 manholes showed takes. The 18 manholes and those in the immediate vicinity were treated.

In April treatment of the central areas was undertaken using Warfarin. 71 manholes were baited and inspected at four day intervals. 7 showed takes at the first visit but of these only 2 showed part-takes when inspected the second time. Subsequent visits showed no other takes.

A further 21 manholes were baited in September, including those where takes were present in April. Only 1 part-take was found on the first inspection and no further takes were reported.

Places of Entertainment.

Cinemas and theatres were periodically visited. The Theatre Royal, which until recently has been seasonal, remained open throughout the year. All were generally satisfactory.

Factories Act.

Many of the smaller factories and all the larger building sites were periodically visited. Several minor omissions and defects were found and rectified.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, came into operation in 1957, and prohibited (inter alia) the keepers of more than 4 pigs or 50 poultry from feeding their stock with waste foods which have not been boiled for one hour in a plant licensed by the local authority.

All known pig keepers were visited. There were no keepers of 50 or more head of poultry using waste foods.

Housing.

The Council having decided at their meeting on the 9th October, 1956, to discontinue house building on completion of the schemes then in hand, apart from that

needed for future slum clearance purposes, no new dwellings were commenced during 1958.

Together with houses and flats previously authorised, the total number of new dwellings contracted for since the war to 31st December, 1958, was 1,484 and 4 of these were completed and occupied during 1958, providing accommodation for that number of families.

The following was the housing position on 31st December, 1958:-

Pre-war houses	551
Post-war dwellings completed	1,484
Temporary houses	70
	<hr/>
	2,105

Of the 130 properties requisitioned after the war for families inadequately housed (which provided 241 units of habitation) only one was still under requisition at 31st December, 1958, and is occupied by three families.

Applicants on the housing waiting list at the end of the year numbered approximately 520, of which 190 needed old folks' accommodation.

During the year under review Demolition Orders were made against 15 and 17 Church Street, and Closing Orders were made against the following properties:- 32 Zion Place; 14 and 35 Pleasant Place; 22 Addington Street; 2, 3, 4 and 5 Caroline Square; and 29 Prospect Road, Birchington.

17 houses were demolished during the year.

Works specified in Undertakings given for three houses in 1957 were completed satisfactorily, and another house nearby was voluntarily brought up to a similar standard.

Of the 153 houses included in the Council's approved Slum Clearance programme, only 14 had not been dealt with at the end of the year.

Seventy-seven bona fide enquiries followed by surveys were made with regard to improvement grants and

fifteen applications were approved.

Twenty-one were completed and the following facilities provided:-

Bathrooms with baths built or converted from part of a room.	21
Hot water systems for bath, sink and basin.	20
Internal water closets.	17
Ventilated larders (usually converted from external toilets).	17
Wash hand basins.	20

All houses were brought up to a good standard of repair and in ten cases this repair work was extensive. In addition grant work was completed on nineteen of the thirty-eight Almshouses. These Almshouses also had extensive private improvements and repair work carried out and all now comply with the standard laid down.

These results appear at first sight to be rather disappointing but the following work was carried out at owner's entire cost after initial application for grant aid. With these, the total is much more satisfactory, numbering in all sixty-three units. This work consists of:-

Bathrooms with baths	17
Hot water systems	22
Internal water closets	10
Ventilated larders	6

Extensive repair work was carried out to eight of these properties which also included some conversion into flats. The reasons for having work carried out at owner's entire cost varied but some are indicated in order of frequency below -

- (i) Wishing to use house as a boarding house in summer.
- (ii) Objecting to conditions of grant, usually the time factor.
- (iii) Objecting to a ventilated larder, the owner/occupier already having a refrigerator.
- (iv) Objection by a building society.

The most economical method of improvement was

insisted upon and the standard of workmanship set was high. Owners were given every encouragement and advice, but several had to decline because they could not afford their part of the cost, and as the houses were already mortgaged a loan could not be given. No sub-standard properties were considered.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year 21 applications were received for certificates of disrepair. Three refusals to issue certificates were made and there were 16 proposals to issue certificates; 12 undertakings were given and 7 certificates were actually granted. Six applications for cancellation of certificates were received, five were granted and one refused.

Housing Act, 1949.

Sixty-six inspections were made on fifty-five properties for reports to aid the Committee dealing with loans under the Housing Act, 1949. Where defects of any kind were found they were reported to this Committee who issued instructions that these defects must be rectified before the final amount of the loan was granted. This has been found to be a very effective method of getting nearly forty houses made fit without the service of a notice of any kind from the Health Department.

Camping Sites.

There are four licensed camping sites. There was less camping on unlicensed sites than usual, and no formal action had to be taken.

Drainage.

In order that a piped water supply could be allowed to a house in Queensdown a new watertight cesspool had to be constructed. Two new cesspools were constructed in other parts of the Borough.

National Assistance Act.

Applications were made under the National Assistance Act for the burial of 9 bodies, but after immediate and extensive investigations only 6 had to be interred by the local authority.

Borough Mortuary.

Eighty-one bodies were received in the Borough Mortuary during the year. Two of the Department's workmen were in attendance at the seventy-six post mortems.

Legal Proceedings.

The following cases were referred to the magistrates:-

1. Sale of bacon containing maggots. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £25 plus costs.
2. Sale of a loaf containing a grub. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £10 plus costs.
3. Sale of cereals containing a moth and a grub. The defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined £10 plus costs.
4. Offering for sale a meat pie containing mould. The magistrates found the case proved and imposed a fine of £20 plus costs of 12 guineas.
5. Letting for human habitation unfit underground rooms on which there was an operative Closing Order. The magistrates found the case proved and fined the owner £15 plus costs.

The two undermentioned cases of alleged contravention of the Food and Drugs Act were dealt with by letters of warning from the Town Clerk:-

- (i) Matchstick in a bun.
- (ii) Rivet in a bun.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1958.

Sir,

I beg to submit the following report on the Meteorological Observations during 1958.

The year was marked by exceptionally heavy rainfall throughout the country, the total recorded at Margate being 29.13 inches, compared with 17.49 inches in 1957, and 20.51 inches in 1956. June was the wettest month, with 4.79 inches, being more than three times the average for that month. June 26th was the wettest day of the year, with 1.86 inches.

Sunshine hours were 1630, compared with 1807 hours in 1957. In spite of the rain, June had the sunniest day of the year (3rd) with 15 hours, whilst the daily mean of 6.82 hours for that month was only exceeded at Shanklin and a few resorts in the south-west and the Channel Islands. In August and September Margate's sunshine was only exceeded in the Channel Islands.

There were 300 days with sunshine and 202 days with rain.

Snow fell heavily in January, with lesser falls in the two following months.

Slight thunderstorms occurred in June and July, with heavier storms in August and September.

There was some fog in November and December, generally clearing by mid-day.

Winds were, on the whole, moderate with gale force on one day (July 13th). Prevailing winds recorded at observation times were as follows:-

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
15	46	15	56	10	100	22	101

Highest maximum temperature was 80 on July 9th. Lowest minimum was 23 on January 23rd.

Telegraphic reports were sent daily to the Air Ministry between April and September. Contact was maintained with the Publicity Officer and the local Press, to whom regular information was supplied.

The Station was inspected on behalf of the Meteorological Office on the 29th May, when it was certified that the various instruments were in order and that the procedure for making and recording observations was satisfactory.

The monthly summary is as follows:-

- January. Very cold between 18th and 26th with temperatures at or below freezing, and much snow. Lowest temperature 23. Eight nights with ground frost.
- February. Changeable, with mean temperatures slightly above average. Heavy rain in latter part, with total fall for the month of 3.06 inches, being more than twice average. Strong N.E. wind on 25th brought heavy snowfall. Sunshine only 67% of average. Ground frost on 2 nights.
- March. Very cold, particularly between 9th and 13th, when there was severe frost and some snow. Ground frost on 9 nights. Sunshine rather above average, but rainfall light.
- April. Strong N.W. and N.E. winds on 24 days tended to keep temperatures below average. Fairly dry, except for heavy rains on 4th and 26th. Sunshine approaching average.
- May. Changeable, with rain slightly above, and sunshine rather below, average. Mean temperatures normal.
- June. After a good start with the sunniest day of the year on the 3rd, conditions deteriorated and, as recorded above, the month was very wet with rainfall of .04 inches or more on 12 days, and a total of 4.79 inches. Sunshine, 87% of average, compared with only 70% for whole country. Temperatures ranged from 74 to 49.
- July. Sunshine up to average, with a very warm spell between 8th and 10th, giving maximum temperature of 80. Apart from heavy rain on 16th, month was fairly dry. Gale force wind from S.W. soon subsided.
- August. Generally dull and unsettled, with sunshine 74% of average. Highest temperature of 77 on 10th was followed by severe thunderstorm on 12th, lasting 3 hours, with nearly an inch of rain. Rain fell on 18 days.

September. Sunshine, rain and mean temperatures all slightly above average. Thunderstorms on 3rd and 4th, with heavy rain, followed by warm, dry spell.

October. Wet and changeable at first, but dry spell from 14th onwards. Sunshine 88% of average, same as whole country.

November. Mainly dry, with total rainfall of 1.3 inches, half of which fell on one day (2nd), the total for the month being only 52% of average. Temperatures normal. A sunny week between 9th and 16th, followed by a spell of mostly sunless days with much wet mist or slight fog.

December. Dry at first, with fog on 4 days, followed by wet spell between 9th and 16th. Sunshine markedly high, being 110% of average, compared with 75% for whole country.

(Note: Where, in this report, reference is made to the "average" this relates to the average of the years 1916-1950, that being the official datum adopted by the Meteorological Office for comparative purposes.)

O. H. CORBLE.

Acting Meteorological Observer.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Month	Mean Temperature Max. Min.		Rainfall (inches)	Sunshine (hours)	Additional Data.
January	43.3	35.6	2.78	48.6	
February	47.3	38.3	3.06	53.2	Warmest day 9th July. 80.
March	43.7	36.6	1.18	156.2	
April	49.5	40.9	1.52	167.1	Coldest day 23rd January. 23.
May	60.5	47.9	1.73	212.0	
June	63.1	53.1	4.79	204.6	
July	68.1	57.6	1.33	240.6	Most sunshine 3rd June. 15.0 hours.
August	67.6	57.5	3.09	159.3	
September	64.7	57.4	2.02	181.2	
October	57.5	50.3	3.25	102.6	Most rainfall 26th June. 1.86 inches.
November	50.2	43.9	1.30	52.2	
December	47.9	40.4	3.08	52.4	
Mean for the year	55.3	46.6			
Total	1958		29.13	1630.0	
	1957		17.49	1807.4	
	1956		20.51	1686.6	
	1955		20.03	1805.0	